CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 391 EVERY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1963 (1961年3月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kenji Miyamoto, Member of the Presidium and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, at the talks

WPK and JCP Delegations Talk in Presence of Marshal KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, Aug. 25 (KCNA)— Talks were held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Communist Party in Pyongyang.

Present at the talks from the side of the Workers' Party of Korea were Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary, of the C.C. of the WPK; Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Li Joo Yun, Members of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the WPK; Comrade Huh Bong Hak, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the C.C. of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Yoon Sun, vice-Director of a Department of the C.C. of the WPK.

Present at the talks from the side of the Japan Communist Party were Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Member of the Presidium and General Secretary of the C.C. of the Japan Communist Party; Comrade Takechiyo Uchino, Candidate Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat, of the C.C. of the JCP; Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa, Candidate Member of the Secretariat and vice-Chairman of the First Policy Committee, of the C.C. of the JCP; and Comrade Zenmei Matsumoto, vice-Chairman of the First Policy Committee of the C.C. of the JCP.

Questions of concern for the two Parties were discussed at the talks. The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Cambodian Royal Council Delegation

PYONGYANG, Aug. 19 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received on Aug. 18 the visiting delegation of the Cambodian Royal Council.

Present on the occasion were Keuk Kyheang, Chairman of the Cambodian Royal Council, who is heading the delegation, and Khieu Vann, General Secretary, and Los Saret and Oum Try, members of the Cambodian Royal Council and Thai Seng Leng, Private Secretary of the Chairman of the Cambodian Royal Council —members of the delegation.

Present there were Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Hay Banheang, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Cambodian Embassy in Pyongyang, was also present.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received on August 18 the visiting delegation of the Cambodian Royal Council.

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Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, received on August 25 Ricardo Alarcon De Quesada, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations who visited our country.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Cuban Permanent Rep. to U.N.

PYONGYANG, Aug. 25 (KCNA)— Comrade Kim Il Sung received today Ricardo Alarcon De Quesada, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations, now on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez was also present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Luncheon Arranged for Guests

Marshal Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on the same day for Ricardo Alarcon De Quesada, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations, now on a visit to Korea.

Present there was Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Invited to attend the luncheon was Cuban Ambassador to Korea Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

SEP 5 1963

Message to Marshal KIM IL SUNG from Students of Three Continents in Moscow

A message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, was unanimously adopted at a meeting held on Aug. 10 by Asian, African and Latin American students studying in Moscow on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of his article "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," according to a report from Moscow. The message reads in part:

We, Asian, African and Latin American students and postgraduates studying in Moscow extend wholehearted greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, expressing full support to the struggle of the Korean people for liberating South Korea from the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's article "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle."

This article of yours is the most valuable document for us peoples of the three continents who are stubbornly fighting against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and all the reactionary forces at home.

We realized through this article how correct the line and stand of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the fundamental questions of the present times are.

This article of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the theoretical programme of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. In this great document, Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out: **"The nature of imperialism cannot, and will never, change. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people till its downfall."**

The natural conclusion Premier Kim Il Sung drew from this is as follows: **"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle."**

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out that there can be no compromise in the struggle against imperialism and in order to achieve genuine peace one should resolutely fight against imperialism, first of all, against U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung rightly criticized the practice of only shouting against imperialism, but, in actual deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism.

We are convinced that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people will defeat U.S. imperialism and accomplish the unification of the fatherland in the near future.

Chairman Han Duk Su Appeals to Peoples of World

Over Jap. Side's Moves to Wreck Repatriation Work of Koreans Here

In connection with the unjustified moves of the Japanese authorities which are blocking the road of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) sent on Aug. 28 a letter to democratic political parties, trade unions, youths organizations, women's bodies, the press, the red cross societies, universities and prominent public figures in over 130 countries of the world.

The following is the full text of the letter:

Dear Friends!

On behalf of the General Association of Korean Residents (CHONGRYUN) in Japan and 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, I express respect to you and your organization for endeavouring for world peace and social progress, and take this opportunity to send this letter to you in connection with the unwarranted machinations of the Japanese authorities which are blocking the road of repatriation of Korean citizens here to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I remind you of the fact that I already sent a letter to you dated May 6, 1967 in connection with this question.

Since then, the Japanese authorities have been further undisguised in their destructive machinations against the repatriation work, resulting in the suspension of the repatriation service. Indeed, eight months have already passed since its suspension.

Essentially, the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan is a lofty humanitarian work which was started on the basis of the freedom of choice of residence and the principles of the Red Cross and is a work which was realized through the long-protracted struggle of Korean citizens here and thanks to the assistance of the Japanese people and the good minded peoples of the world.

The Korean citizens who were forcibly brought to Japan for forced labour and military service and other purposes during the past Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea have been subjected to all sorts of national discrimination and persecution by the Japanese Government since the Second World War was over and their fatherland was liberated.

Therefore, Korean citizens in Japan made untiring efforts for long to return to their real fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and waged a mass movement across this country to realize repatriation to the fatherland particularly from 1958.

The just struggle of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland won the positive support of broad sections of the Japanese people and the fair-minded world public.

As a result, on Aug. 13, 1959, the "Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan" was concluded in Calcutta, India, and the first repatriation boat left Niigata in December of the same year.

From then to December, 1967, a total of 88,611 Korean citizens here were repatriated on 155 occasions to be embraced in the bosom of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and they are all leading a happy, new life filled with hopes.

The sea route of repatriation between the Chongjin Port of the DPRK and the Japanese port of Niigata was praised as a "sea route of humanitarianism" or a "sea route of goodwill and friendship" by the peoples of the world. The repatriation work was continued without meeting any accident for eight years.

But, from the beginning of the work, the Japanese authorities persisted in machinating to wreck it, producing unjustified pretexts, with a political design.

As early as July 1960 and June 1962, the Japanese authorities maneuvered to terminate the repatriation work halfway with a political aim.

The Japanese authorities machinated in a more undisguised and open manner to destroy the repatriation work, maintaining closer political and military ties with the South Korean puppet clique, particularly after December 1965 when the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded.

As a result, on Apr. 21, 1967, they adopted a "Cabinet decision" to unilaterally

Chairman Han Duk Su

abrogate the repatriation agreement and shut down all the reception offices for applications for repatriation as of Aug. 12 of the same year.

The Japanese authorities which attempted to sacrifice the cause of humanitarianism to their political purpose, issued even a "joint statement" with the South Korean puppet clique regarding a complete destruction of the repatriation work, and disrupted the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks held in Moscow and Colombo.

The repatriation service has been suspended since December of 1967 owing to these unwarranted, unreasonable measures of the Japanese authorities.

The suspension of the repatriation service has brought immeasurable anxiety and sufferings to 17,000 Koreans who have already filed their applications for repatriation with the Japanese authorities concerned and other Koreans desirous of returning home.

Many Korean people here who are waiting only for their departure after disposing of all their household effects, have now no alternative but to roam the streets, without any house to live in or any food to eat, and their sufferings are growing heavier.

Numerous tragic instances are occurring throughout this country involving prospective Korean repatriates, and old Koreans died without getting realized their desire to meet with their sons and daughters who already returned to the fatherland.

Considering the situation of Koreans desirous of returning home, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed to the Japanese Red Cross to assign a repatriation boat at any time to take these prospective Korean returnees who are now experiencing such hardships and to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks at any time for the purpose of correctly solving the repatriation question.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to bear all the expenses necessary for transporting Korean returnees and their belongings and accommodating them at a repatriation center while they are in this country, not to speak of the dispatch of a repatriation boat.

The proposal is a reflection of the warm kindred affection which Marshal Kim Il Sung extends to Korean citizens here and is a most reasonable and fair one to correctly solve the repatriation question.

Despite this, the Japanese authorities are persistently maneuvering to block the repatriation route of Korean citizens in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by all means, refusing to accept this fair proposal.

This shows that the Japanese authorities do not hesitate at all to violate justice and humanitarianism and the elementary norms of international law and practices in order to attain their evil political aim.

The true colours of the Japanese authorities as evidenced in these measures are likewise found in the fact that they have kept Korean citizens in Japan in what can be definitely called a state of detention, for 23 years since the Liberation, refusing them free travel to and from their fatherland and that they are trying to suppress their national education.

Such measures of the Japanese authorities shall never be allowed.

Today, broad segments of the Japanese people and the fair-minded world public are scathingly denouncing the unjustifiable machinations of the Japanese authorities which intend to destroy the repatriation work with a malicious political aim and are strongly demanding the guarantee of the right of Korean citizens here to be repatriated.

There is no room for any political question to be complicated with the repatriation work which is a lofty humanitarian work.

Furthermore, in view of the grave situation in which Koreans desirous of returning home are, the resumption of the repatriation service presents itself as an urgent question which demands immediate solution.

We are struggling to see to it that the Japanese authorities accept the repatriation boat according to the proposal of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and agree without loss of time to the proposal to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

All the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are firmly determined to continue to wage a stubborn struggle to defend their repatriation right which is a sacred national right and a humanitarian demand.

I express conviction that you and your organization which value justice and humanitarianism will render more positive support to help realize the just demand of Korean citizens in Japan.

RODONG SHINMOON'S EDITORIAL ARTICLE

Historic Lesson of Czechoslovak Situation

PYONGYANG, Aug. 23 (KCNA)—Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today carries an editorial article headlined "Historic Lesson of Czechoslovak Situation."

Follows its full text:

Now the situation in Czechoslovakia is very grave.

All the events which have been going on in this country of late show that a grave danger has been created in the cause of socialism of its people owing to the hideous activities of the counterrevolutionary forces in conspiracy with the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

We, who are linked with the Czechoslovak people by close internationalist bonds in the common struggle against the aggression and subversive moves of the imperialists and for the acceleration of socialist and communist construction, have closely watched the activities of the counterrevolutionary elements in Czechoslovakia from the first day of their coming to the fore.

The manoeuvres of the counterrevolutionary forces to stamp out the socialist gains in Czechoslovakia and put that country on the road of reviving capitalism began coming out into the open, coinciding with the adoption of the so-called new line of "democratization" entering this year.

As is already known, at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party held in January this year the question of building "a highly developed democratic and developed socialist society" was put forth and a new line of "democratization" was adopted and it began to find its "embodiment" in all the spheres of the Party and State affairs.

Voices denying the leading role of the Communist Party, denying the centralized guidance of the State and denying the class struggle under the signboard of "democratization" and "liberalization" were openly uttered.

The State censorship over the publications, radios, and T.V. was abolished and a series of decisions were adopted on emasculating the guidance and control of the Party and State organs over the political and social life.

An attack was launched on the measures taken by the public security organ in putting down reactionaries, events for praising the reactionary rulers in the period of the bourgeois Republic were held and the "restoration" of those who had been punished for their counterrevolutionary acts was carried out on a broader scale.

This, in fact, meant the opening up of a counterrevolutionary road.

The counterrevolutionary elements raised their heads and openly hurled slanders and calumnies at the socialist system, abused the Communist Party and cried for the restoration of capitalism.

The anti-socialist propaganda was openly carried out through the press, radios and T.V. of this country.

The activities of the counterrevolutionary elements became all the more undisguised particularly after the adoption of the so-called "action programme" of the Communist Party at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party held in April.

This "action programme" is an anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary document for creating conditions for the restoration of capitalism by totally emasculating the leading role of the Party and destroying the system of proletarian dictatorship under the slogan of the establishment of a "new, democratic State political guidance system."

This document is aimed at denying the class nature of the working-class Party and reducing the Party to a mere club.

More, the "action programme" is intended to place the national front, a united front organization, above the Party and melt the Party in it and it openly denies the direct guidance of the Party to the State organs and public organizations.

The anti-Marxist nature and harmfulness of the "action programme" finds concentric manifestation in the claim for "complete freedom" and "pure democracy" to be guaranteed uniformly to all the social collectives and all the people on the argument that "the dictatorial State of the working class in Czechoslovakia has fulfilled all its historic mission."

Today when there still remains imperialism on the globe, particularly under the acute situation in which it is perpetrating incessant attacks on the socialist countries, trying hard to find a way out of its doomed lot in stepping up the policies of aggression and war, and under the condition in which there still exist the remnants of the hostile classes internally and the capitalist elements have not yet been completely uprooted from the ideas and consciousness of the people, the plan for "putting an end to the mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat" and "enforcing" "complete freedom" and "pure democracy" for all the social collectives and all the people is, in fact, nothing but an attempt to patronize the counterrevolutionary elements and paralyse the class awakening of the masses of the people and disarm them before the enemy.

The aim pursued by the "action programme" is glaringly revealed in the fact that it urges an early "restoration" of the counterrevolutionary element who had been found guilty and encourages the press and radios in the anti-State propaganda.

After the announcement of this programme, the counterrevolutionary elements in Czechoslovakia went so far as to openly publish a foul document called "2,000 words" in newspapers of this country under the name of the "Czechoslovak Activists Group." This document is a counterrevolutionary action programme which formulated their sinister aim of overthrowing the socialist system and restoring the capitalist society, the dark society where exploitation and oppression, poverty and non-rights prevail.

In the "2,000 words," the counterrevolutionary elements not only hurled every malicious slander and calumny at socialism and the Communist Party, expressing undisguised hostility against them and openly called for going over to an action against the Communist Party and the socialist power.

Expressing the hope for the development of "liberalization" in Czechoslovakia, they agitated that the "coming period is a decisive period" and this period "demands that everyone act according to his determination."

Moreover, they egged people on to strengthen an anti-communist propaganda by seizing the press organs such as central and local newspapers, journals, radios and T.V. and to stage strikes, demonstrations and slow-downs and to fight to realize one's demand by "founding one's citizen committee and commission."

This was, in fact, an appeal for counterrevolutionary advance for overthrowing the socialist regime and establishing the reactionary bourgeois regime.

Praises and support to this "2,000 words" appeal run through with despicable and malicious slanders and calumnies at socialism and the revolutionary cause of the people and agitation of counterrevolution are voiced in a number of publications, radios, and T.V. of this country and the support to it is openly expressed even among some leading figures of the Party and the State.

Furthermore, the "K 231," a reactionary organization formed with released criminals, and various other anti-communist, counterrevolutionary organizations have made their appearance and are having things their way.

In order to overthrow the socialist system, the reactionaries of Czechoslovakia captured one position of socialism and put slogans and demands one by one to take the next position.

They are trying to divorce the People's Militia organized with the core elements of the working class from the leadership of the Party and, furthermore, to place it under their control or disorganize it. And they are disuniting the youth organization and drawing in youths under their influence.

An extremely grave danger has been created to the socialist cause of the people owing to the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia today.

It cannot be overlooked in particular that the manœuvres of the counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia are being manipulated by the U.S. imperialists and West German militarists and other imperialists.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarists and the Tito clique of Yugoslavia, who betrayed the revolution long ago and became servants of U.S. imperialism are in high glee over the situation created in Czechoslovakia and are actively encouraging the anti-socialist elements of Czechoslovakia overtly and covertly. Tito, a despicable renegade in the revolution, visited Czechoslovakia recently and tried by hook or by crook to encourage and agitate the counterrevolutionary forces of this country, blaring that Yugoslavia warmly welcomes and supports the course of "democratization" in Czechoslovakia.

In this way Tito once again vividly disclosed that he was playing the role of a detached force in the manœuvres of the U.S. imperialists for disorganizing the socialist camp and the world revolutionary forces from within.

The ruling circles of the United States shouted for joy over the "democratization" din in Czechoslovakia and offered various "preferential treatment" to Czechoslovakia. According to reports, commanding centres of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and West German spies have been set up in Czechoslovakia and U.S.-made weapons are uncovered in many areas of this country.

On the other hand, the Czechoslovak authorities approached the U.S. imperialists and the West German revanchists, while weakening the relations of alliance with the socialist countries.

The mines and barbed-wire entanglements which had been laid in the Czechoslovak area bordering on West Germany were removed and things went to such a pass that in the May Day demonstration national flags of U.S. imperialism were carried and "Long live the United States" was shouted.

All these facts bespeak that the machinations of the counterrevolutionary elements to bring to naught the socialist gains of the Czechoslovak people and turn Czechoslovakia back to the road of capitalism are closely linked with the unceasing manoeuvres of the imperialists to beat socialist countries one by one.

Then, why has there been created in Czechoslovakia such a grave situation as throwing in danger the revolutionary cause of the working class and the socialist system won at the cost of blood?

This is by no means a fortuitous phenomenon nor an unexpected situation.

All the developments in Czechoslovakia are a natural outcome of the revisionist policy that has been pursued in this country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed, **"If one falls into revisionism step by step, in the end one is unable to get out of it and cannot but slide onto the road of capitalism."**

It is a stark lesson furnished by the experiences of history that when one falls onto the road of revisionism, discarding the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, one is bound to make a mess of the revolution and construction and, furthermore, plunge in danger the socialist system itself, the precious revolutionary gains attained at a high price of sacrifice. The present situation in Czechoslovakia gives a new serious lesson on this to the international communist movement.

In the recent period since revisionism came to the fore in the international communist movement, revisionism has been pursued on in Czechoslovakia as the Party and State policy and this has brought about serious consequences in the social life as a whole. The grave situation that has been created in Czechoslovakia today is nothing but an extreme manifestation of such revisionist lines and policies.

As the experiences of the international communist movement prove, it is an unavoidable and immovable rule for the Party of each socialist country to uphold the general principles of Marxism-Leninism on socialist revolution and socialist construction, such as keeping up the class struggle and maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensuring the Party leadership of socialist construction and strengthening the ideological work among the masses of the people, and so forth. Whether the triumphed so-

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Historic Lesson of Czechoslovak ....

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cialist system is defended and consolidated and developed or not and whether the successful carrying out of the construction of socialism and communism is ensured or not, entirely depends on whether the Party of each socialist country holds fast to these principles and correctly embodies them or not.

Accordingly, the Parties which desire to truly maintain a revolutionary stand and correctly lead the people to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism along the road of Marxism-Leninism, should without exception remain faithful to these principles unconditionally.

However, all the course in Czechoslovakia in the recent years has not been so.

One of the graphic manifestations of the revisionist policy is the fact that the political and ideological work among the masses of the people has been given up in Czechoslovakia in the last period.

The political and ideological work among the masses—this is one of the most important duties confronting each revolutionary Party in the building of socialism and communism.

Particularly, under the conditions in which the world revolution has not yet been carried to completion and imperialism still remains, it stands out as a very acute and serious question for the Party of the working class which has seized the power to firmly arm the masses of the people politically and ideologically.

Only when the working class and all the broad masses are tirelessly educated in the unshakable consciousness of the working class and its revolutionary ideas, is it possible to effectively keep off the intensifying ideological offensive of the imperialists and infiltration of all hostile bourgeois ideologies of all descriptions and arouse them powerfully in revolution and construction.

Therefore, the ideological struggle against the infiltration of the hostile ideas and their manifestation and the ideological work of educating and remoulding the masses must not be interrupted or weakened for a moment.

But, due attention has not been paid to this in Czechoslovakia in the last period. The struggle against the survivals of obsolete ideas and the ideological work have been ignored and given up.

To abandon the ideological work is in itself to open the door to the infiltration of all trends of reactionary bourgeois ideologies and render the masses ideologically defenceless in face of it.

As the realities of Czechoslovakia show, all the reactionary ideological trends spread by the imperialists began flowing unhindered into the windless zone where the ideological struggle and ideological education are given up and revisionism brought in the Western style, rapidly spreading the corrupt Western fashion of life.

The bourgeois influence widely spreading in the social life, the counterrevolutionary elements began again their activities within the country, using this hostile ideology as a springboard, and this did a grave harm to the political and ideological life of the people.

The infiltration of the virus of the bourgeois ideologies and Western style of life degenerated many people ideologically and fostered to the extreme egoism seeking personal indolence and comfort, instead of working for the interests of the country and the revolution, and furthermore drove them to such a state where their class consciousness is paralyzed and they lost the capacity to see and judge things and phenomena in a revolutionary way.

As a result, no small number of the people have become unable to tell which is revolutionary and which is counterrevolutionary bourgeois virus and which is socialist and which is anti-socialist and even unable to distinguish clearly between the friend and the enemy.

To paralyze and enervate the class awakening and revolutionary spirit of the masses of the people and thus create erroneous illusion as to imperialism and disorganize the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically—herein lies the consistent aim of revisionism.

The revisionist policy that has been pursued in Czechoslovakia found concentric manifestation particularly in giving up the class struggle and denying the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To deny the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat is the anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary essence of revisionism.

Whether one keeps up the class struggle or casts it away and whether one strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat or destroys it, is the watershed always dividing Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, and revolutionary line and opportunist line.

Revisionism, proceeding from its reactionary nature of being unwilling to make revolution, doggedly opposes the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revisionist policy in Czechoslovakia proves this with clarity.

The activities of the counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia and their vicious machinations against the socialist system are the direct offspring of the abandonment of the class struggle and the paralysis of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The class struggle under socialism does not cease but continues.

This is inevitable as long as the aggressive and subversive manœuvrings against socialism are ceaselessly perpetrated by the imperialists and reactionary forces from without and the remnant forces of the hostile classes which, though overthrown as class, hatch the subversive and destructive machinations, both overtly and covertly, not giving up the delusions about the old system, are lying low within.

Therefore, the class struggle must not be given up halfway because the socialist system was established but great attention must always be directed to this.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"It goes without saying that the class struggle must be continued under socialism. Those who deny the class struggle under socialism are revisionists and have no intention to make revolution.

"As socialist construction progresses, the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be weakened but must be continuously strengthened and the class struggle be also continued."

To thoroughly carry out the class struggle against the resisting hostile forces under socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be steadily strengthened, first of all.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is in itself the class struggle of the working class waged through the State power. Therefore, only by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhancing its functions in every possible way, can the resistance of the class enemies of all hues be thoroughly put down and the socialist system be defended firmly and socialist and communist construction be successfully carried out.

Precisely for this reason, the class struggle must be given up or the dictatorship of the proletariat be weakened under no pretext.

In Czechoslovakia, however, machinations are being stepped up in an undisguised way against the dictatorship of the proletariat under the signboard of "democratization" and "liberalization."

The advocates of "democratization" and "liberalization" in Czechoslovakia are pouring out a spate of vile words as if the dictatorship of the proletariat "eradicated" democracy, just as the counterrevolutionary elements and opportunists did so through a historic period, opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are fabricating such pretext that they give "humanitarianism" and "profound democracy" to socialism.

But, no pretext or sophistry can cover up the reactionary nature of "democratization" and "liberalization."

In fact, things going on in Czechoslovakia under the slogan of "democratization" and "liberalization" are malicious slander and attack against the organs of the proletarian dictatorship including the public security organs, which have the mission of putting down the class enemies, and manoeuvrings to disturb the State and social order and revive a state of anarchy in which reactionaries and whoever else can speak and act at will without any class principle.

As is clear here, too, the so-called "democratization" and "liberalization are "liberty" guaranteeing the revival of the bourgeois elements and hostile forces of all descriptions and "liberty" of the advance of reactionaries against revolution and socialism. This, in essence, is "liberty" and "democracy" of restoring the bourgeois system and returning back to the road of capitalism. To all intents and purposes, this is nothing but bourgeois liberty and bourgeois democracy.

Genuine democracy, revolutionary democracy is fundamentally contradictory to bourgeois liberty and democracy.

Genuine democracy under socialism is only democracy based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and can not be otherwise.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest form of democracy which thoroughly enforces dictatorship against a handful of the exploiting classes and the enemies of the people and guarantees maximum democracy to the working class and the broad masses of the people.

As for liberty, too, there is no supra-revolutionary liberty.

"Liberty" rejecting the leadership of the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat is bourgeois "liberty" for oppressing and exploiting toiling masses and benefiting only a handful of the exploiting classes.

And liberty pursuing only unlimited individual enjoyment, ignoring the revolution and the masses of the people is not liberty but licence.

Democracy and liberty demanding the enforcement of democracy to the class enemies and advocating unprincipled liberty are an out-and-out reactionary and anti-socialist one no matter under what signboard of "liberalization" and "democratization" they may be put up.

Without the decisive and thorough enforcement of the dictatorship against all enemies of the people and anti-socialist forces, genuine liberty and democracy can not be guaranteed for the people.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is democracy presupposing the dictatorship against the enemies of socialism and people and it is thoroughly enforced through the struggle against them. Only democracy by the dictatorship of the proletariat is genuine democracy for the absolute majority of the people and defending and representing the interests of the entire people.

The class struggle against all the hostile forces, therefore, must be thoroughly carried out and the dictatorship of the proletariat must be strengthened and its functions and role be enhanced constantly in order to materialize genuine democracy under socialism.

The working class and communists throughout the world should draw a profound lesson from the situation of Czechoslovakia.

Today the fierce class struggle is going on between socialism and imperialism and between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces in the international arena. As long as there exist imperialism, exploiting classes and their remnants, the communists must not lay down the weapon of the class struggle or weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat in the least. The revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism lies in that it is a theory of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are the most mighty weapon in the hands of the working class and the inevitable demand for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Only through the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat can the working class win victory in the socialist revolution, defend the socialist gains and build socialism and communism.

Imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, is the number one target of the struggle of the world revolution and the most heinous enemy of socialism.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, today the U.S. imperialists, while viciously machinating to swallow up socialist countries one by one, are pursuing the policy of invading by force of arms the Asian, African and Latin American countries which strive for revolution and of disorganizing from within those countries which have fallen into revisionism, by taking advantage of it. Under these circumstances, all the socialist countries should jointly defend the socialist camp and safeguard their socialist gains with vigilance.

The socialist camp is the precious gain which the world working class has won through a century-old bloody struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The socialist camp and the international communist movement are the decisive factors in the development of the history of mankind at the present time. They are the greatest revolutionary forces of our times that stand face to face with imperialism and all the forces of reaction. The existence of the united and powerful socialist camp and international communist movement checks the imperialist policy of aggression and war

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KCNA REPORT

On Late Developments in Czechoslovakia

PYONGYANG, Aug. 22 (KCNA)—Late developments in Czechoslovakia are complex and grave.

Entering this year, Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and meetings of its Presidium and Sessions of the Czechoslovak National Assembly were held one after another in this country.

At the meetings the question of building "a highly developed democratic and developed socialist society" was raised and new lines of "democratization" were adopted.

The January Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was held from January 3 to 5, 1968.

After the January Plenum "Rude Pravo," the organ of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, in an article on January 10 appraising work of the January Plenum, noted that "the class struggle is no longer typical in Czechoslovak society," emphasized that the Party's leading role in the State, economic and administrative organs "should be strictly prohibited" and pointed out that the "Plenum entrusted the Party organ concerned to work out and submit a plan for the improvement of the overall Party work and decided to map out an action programme for guaranteeing the immediate political task."

Following this, many articles taking issue with the leading role of the Communist Party began to appear in the publications of Czechoslovakia.

Riding the crest of such tendency the wind of so-called "liberalization" and "democratization" gradually came to rise fiercely in Czechoslovakia.

Attack on the measures taken by the Party and the Government in the past has become a fashion.

According to "Rude Pravo" of March 7, 1968, the University Committee of the Prague City Party Committee claimed that the measure taken by the public security organ against the anti-government demonstration of some university students in Prague in October 1967 was unjust and demanded its open rectification.

To this, the Czechoslovak Government took the measure of inflicting punishment upon seven public security personnel who put down the demonstration of students and paying even compensation for injury to 14 students who were wounded in the demonstration.

As the days go by, the practices of slandering and vilifying the socialist system, impairing the Communist Party, the leading force in the building of socialism and communism and the organizer of all victories, and openly clamouring for the return to the capitalist system have become all the more open and eventually these practices have come to sweep all the spheres of the political life of the country.

"Rude Pravo" of March 22 carried an article which said to the following effect:

"Now ideas like positive neutrality, example of Austria, road of Yugoslavia, etc., have made their appearance. The Party cannot ignore these ideas and can win over the majority of the population only by putting forth positive solution to them."

Following this, a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party decided on March 27 to ask the National Assembly to draft a "bill for thorough restoration" of those who were punished as counterrevolutionary elements in the past.

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party which was held from March 29 to April 5 replaced the members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party by supporters of Dubcek.

According to news dispatches, Smrkovsky who was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude as a counter-revolutionary element and released through the so-called "restoration" was elected Chairman of the National Assembly.

According to press reports, over 800 officers who were punished in the past for their counterrevolutionary crimes have restored their "right" in the Czechoslovak People's Army and received even compensation.

And, a long-prepared "action programme" of the Party was adopted at the April Plenum.

The "action programme" pointed out that "a radical change in life" will be effected and that a "new political system... which will realize diverse interests of all social groups and individuals be established" and put forth a line repudiating the leading role of the Party and the working class, obliterating the proletarian dictatorship, benumbing the functions of the State organs and public organizations and ensuring bourgeois "freedom" to the citizens.

The "programme" provided for what is called large-scale "restoration" of those who were punished in the past for their counterrevolutionary crimes and dismissal of those who delay this.

The "action programme" also put the "independence of enterprise" to the fore, negated the centralized guidance of the Party and the State to the national economy and completely rejected the socialist economy itself.

As can be seen in the above, the "action programme" is run through with reactionary lines and policies for restoring capitalism in all fields of the State life.

Since the April Plenum the line of "liberalization" has been translated into practice in an overall way as put forth in the "action programme."

According to Czechoslovak press reports, the measure was taken in a big way, first of all, for releasing or "wholly restoring" those who were found guilty at trials held after 1949 including the trial of the Slansky clique who were punished as counterrevolutionary spies.

On May Day this year, the Title of Hero was awarded to Klementis (the then foreign minister), who was executed on charges of being an anti-Party counterrevolutionary spy in 1952.

On the occasion of the national day on May 8 last, an "amnesty" was granted to over 1,000 criminals.

As a result, in the May Day demonstration and May 9 national day, not a small number of people carried national flags of U.S. imperial-

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Historic Lesson of Czechoslovak ....

(Continued from page 4)

and inspires the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the whole world."

To defend and safeguard the socialist camp is the sacred duty of each socialist country and all the communists and an important guarantee of the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

To defend the socialist camp and safeguard the socialist gains of each country, we should and must strengthen in every way the dictatorship of the proletariat firmly holding the weapon of the class struggle. What is most important in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating and developing the socialist system is to educate and remould the entire working people in the communist ideas by energetically conducting the ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"The work of educating and remoulding all the masses is a deep-going ideological revolution for finally eliminating capitalism even in the sphere of consciousness of the people and completely liberating the masses of the people from all the old things handed down through centuries. This is the most difficult work to be carried out after the seizure of power by the working class and requires a long period of time."**

The ideological revolution is the basic duty of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of transition to communism and is the main form of the class struggle after the victory of the socialist system. Following the victory of the socialist system the remnants of capitalism exist more than in any other spheres in the consciousness of the people and the old ideological survivals are the last foothold of capitalism. Using this as a hot-bed, the imperialists and reactionaries spread the virus of the corrupt bourgeois ideology and perpetrate counterrevolutionary machinations. Without eliminating the remnants of capitalism existing in the consciousness of the people, we can not consolidate the socialist system, defend this system from encroachment of the enemy or go over to communism no matter how solidly the material and technical foundations of socialism have been built up.

We can check the infiltration of the virus of the bourgeois ideology, build socialism and communism successfully, finally remove the foothold of the reactionaries and ensure the complete victory of socialism and communism only by eliminating the survivals of the bourgeois ideology, such as individualism, egoism and liberalism, and firmly arming all the working people with the communist ideas through the energetic carrying out of the ideological revolution. To start from the ideological awakening of the people and finish with the completion of their ideological transformation—this is the law of the socialist and communist revolution.

If we ignore or violate this law, we can not win victory in the socialist revolution nor can we defend the socialist gains. As historical facts show, if we fall into revisionism and give up the ideological revolution and take the direction of "liberalization," we can not eliminate the survivals of the bourgeois ideology or check the infiltration of the virus of the bourgeois ideology. As a result, the corrupt bourgeois ideology will spread and paralyse the revolutionary consciousness of the people and degenerate and degrade them. This, in the final analysis, is to open the road to reaction and return to capitalism and imperil the socialist gains.

Another important question in defending the socialist gains is to inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

In bringing the revolutionary cause to naught, the revisionists, without exception, take the course of denying the revolutionary traditions. They describe as a "dark age" the age of glorious revolution in which the revolutionary forerunners achieved the revolutionary cause through a bloody struggle against the exploiters, oppressors and aggressors and maliciously slander and vilify the leaders of the revolution who led it. After all, this paralyses the sense of honour of revolution and revolutionary zeal of the people, undermines the preciousness of the revolutionary gains, degenerates the Party, cuts off the generations of revolution, gives up revolution and opens the road to counterrevolution. To deny the revolutionary traditions cannot be otherwise.

Therefore, to defend the revolutionary traditions is an indispenable condition for carrying forward the revolutionary cause and completing it to the end.

It is the steadfast line of our Party to constantly revolutionize the whole society by pushing the ideological revolution ahead of all other work and to defend, inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

Our Party will as ever sharpen the weapon of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and constantly working-classize and revolutionize the whole society, thoroughly oppose all the reactionary ideas such as revisionism, dogmatism, flunkeyism and bourgeois and feudalistic ideologies and will defend like the apple of the eye the purity and revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

Today we are living in the age of revolutionry storm, in the period of world-historic turn in which socialism is triumphing and imperialism is going to ruin throughout the world. With no desperate efforts can the imperialists and their stooges reverse the wheel of revolution or save them from ruin. Capitalism has lived its days.

Future belongs only to communism. There may be twists and turns, but socialism and communism will certainly triumph throughout the world and imperialism and reactionaries of all hues will eventually perish.

...in Czechoslovakia

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ism and shouted "Long live the United States" and even clamoured for the erection of a so called "Hero Monument" twaddling about the role of U.S. imperialism as "liberator" in the period of the Second World War.

When a ceremony commemorating a reactionary element Masaryk, the first President in the period of the bourgeois Republic, was held in May last, President Svaboda attended there and laid a wreath.

According to press reports, a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party discussed on May 30 the question of "appraisal of the present situation, summing up of the activities of the Central Committee organs, the future tactical activities of the Party and preparations for the Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party" and took measures for pushing ahead more actively with the plan for "liberalization" and inflicted Party discipline upon the former Party activists.

Under such circumstances, numerous "political organizations" have begun to be formed or rebuilt today in Czechoslovakia.

This notwithstanding, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government have taken no measures to bring this situation under control.

Dubcek and his supporters declared that "the Communist Party exerts influence upon the decisions of the State organs but must not interfere in concrete decisions," and that "the Party has no right to speak in the name of the people."

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak Communist Party completely gave up the Party and State control over the publications.

As a result, publications, radios and news agencies of Czechoslovakia have been completely reduced to implements of the counterrevolutionary forces for "liberalization."

The publications of Czechoslovakia impaired the revolutionary history of the working class and openly challenged its sacred revolutionary cause.

Owing to the counterrevolutionary acts of Dubcek and his supporters who refused the dictatorship of the proletariat, various counterrevolutionary organizations of the reactionaries who attempt to restore the old system have made their appearance and carry on their activities all the more freely without any restriction in Czechoslovakia.

In order to overthrow the socialist system, the reactionaries of Czechoslovakia captured one position of socialism and put up slogans and demands one by one to take the next position.

The claims and demands of the counterrevolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia have become all the more unscrupulous as time passes and reached the climax in the "2,000 words" statement.

The "2,000 words" statement was the counterrevolutionary action programme which formulated the sinister goal of struggle of the counterrevolutionary elements of this country under the wire-pulling of the imperialists to overthrow the socialist system won by the Czechoslovak working class and people at the cost of their blood and restore the capitalist society, the dark society where exploitation and oppression, poverty and non-rights prevail.

Kicking up a frantic campaign against socialism, the authors of the "2,000 words" directed the spearhead of attack against the Communist Party, the organizer of all the struggles of the working class and people for the victory of socialism.

Defiling the Communist Party with malicious words, they jabbered that "the Communist Party is not entitled to any thanks" and totally refused the role and functions of the Communist Party, demanding that it be reduced to an "organization" like a club and a mere "ideological union."

The authors of the "2,000 words" and their supporters schemed to make the Party wash its hands of all fields of State activity and thus, render the socialist State powerless by divorcing it from the leadership of the Party, paralyze the functions of the socialist regime and furthermore, and restore their power.

Describing the socialist system as an "old ruling system," they advocated so called "resurrection" and "change" while openly calling for "overthrowing" the socialist system.

In the "2,000 words" appeal these counterrevolutionary elements called for going over to action against the Communist Party and the socialist system, saying that the "coming period is a decisive period" and this period "demands that everyone act according to his determination."

Moreover, they incited people to strengthen an anti-communist propaganda by seizing the press organs such as central and local newspapers, journals, radios and T.V. and to stage strikes, demonstrations and slow-downs against the Pa ty functionaries and State activists who do not meekly comply to their counterrevolutionary demands.

The authors of the "2,000 words" ranted that an "opportunity" like that right after World War II came again, when an attempt was made to strangulate the young people's regime in Czechoslovakia in its cradle and lead Czechoslovakia along the road of capitalism.

When the "2,000 words" run through from beginning to end with despicable and malicious slanders and calumnies against socialism and the revolutionary cause of the people and with the counterrevolutionary agitation was published, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, manifesting its stand, declared that "there is no reason to doubt the good will" of the authors of the statement and its supporters.

Dubcek said in his television speech on July 27 that "we have the duty to consistently follow to the end the road which we have already started to take, not taking even a step from it."

Dubcek and his supporters, weakening the relations of alliance with the socialist countries, went closer to Western imperialism, U.S. imperialism and West German revanchists in particular.

Premier Cernik said on July 19 that "Czechoslovakia sincerely hopes for friendship and cooperation with West Germany" and called for improving the relations with all the Western imperialists.

Dubcek and his supporters invited U.S. ruling elements and held closed-door talks with them in succession. U.S. Senators Claybone Pell and Bell have already travelled to Czechoslovakia and recently Mansfield crept into there and held a closed-door talk with Smrkovsky, Chairman of the National Assembly, on "normalizing the relations between the two countries."

Dubcek and his supporters removed the mines and barbed wire entanglements which had been laid in the areas bordering on West Germany.

According to reports, counterrevolutionary elements and subversive elements who had taken refuge in foreign countries thronged to Czechoslovakia en masse and even commanding centers of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and West German spies have been set up there.

A large quantity of U.S.-made weapons and ammunitions were uncovered in succession recently in various parts of Czechoslovakia, which had been supplied by the U.S. imperialists to the Czechoslovak counterrevolutionary elements who were scheming to overthrow the socialist system.

On August 20, a "stream of trucks with West German number plates flowed into Czechoslovakia" through Cheb, a Czechoslovak city on the border area between Czechoslovakia and West Germany and this reminded one of the time when the Hitler Nazis troops were invading Czechoslovakia after the signing of the Munich Agreement 30 years ago, according to foreign press reports.

On August 21, a Tass statement said that troops of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Democratic Germany and Poland entered the Czechoslovak territory for the purpose of defending the socialist gains in Czechoslovakia and ensuring the security of the European socialist countries, at the request of the Czechoslovak Party and State figures for an urgent assistance including armed aid.

276th MAC Meet Exposes U.S. Imperialist War Provocations

KAESONG, Aug. 20 (KCNA) —The 276th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now in session at Panmunjom at the request of our side.

At the meeting Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side, pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wild to undermine the armistice agreement and provoke a new war of aggression while maliciously perpetrating reckless military provocations without letup these days, despite the repeated protests and warnings of our side, and called the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement made by Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been engaged in frantic provocative acts of all forms almost every day in the demilitarized zone of late, infiltrated armed bandits by stealth into the area of our side through the point near Marker 0610 of the Military Demarcation Line on Aug. 16 in an attempt to mount a vicious armed attack on our side.

However, these armd bandits, under a deadly retaliatory blow of sentinels of our People's Army, took to their heels before fulfilling the criminal mission assigned them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, leaving on the spot dead bodies of some of their colleagues and one light machine guns, two carbines, one submachine gun, two revolvers, tens of hand grenades, four daggers, and hundreds of bullets and other lethal weapons and hosts of material evidence.

On Aug. 19, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized armed bandits and attempted an armed attack against our side near Marker 0317 of the Military Demarcation Line. Their attempt was curbed by a powerful countermeasure of sentinels of our People's Army.

On Aug. 12 the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated two armed gangsters headed by Chun Hi Jong, an armed bandit who had received a special espionage training for long time, and on Aug. 18 Hong Seung Chul into the area of our side in an attempt to spy out our military secrets and murder and kidnap personnel of our side. But they are all captured by the highly vigilant sentinels of our People's Army before having time for carrying out the mission given them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

While perpetrating armed attacks, espionage and subversive acts against our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to commit gun and rifle firing in the DMZ toward the area along the Military Demarcation Line and against our side.

From Aug. 5 to 19, they fired a total of more than 17,590 bullets and shells on 109 occasions from 105-mm howitzers, 60-mm, 81-mm and 106.7-mm mortars, 57-mm recoilless guns, machine guns and other shooting weapons.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are also ceaselessly committing the criminal acts of introducing prohibited heavy weapons into the DMZ. From Aug. 6 to 18, they illegally brought into 12 tanks and armoured cars, eight 57-mm recoilless guns, and an 88.9-mm anti-tank rocket gun and an 81-mm mortar.

Exposing with concrete facts the real truth of the above-mentioned provocative acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook said that all the facts clearly show how desperately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to realize their aggressive purpose of igniting a new war in Korea.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side immediately stop all the provocative acts such as armed attack, espionage and subversive acts and firing at our side, strictly punish all the criminals involved in the recent hostile acts according to the demand of sub-Paragraph 13 E of the armistice agreement and take immediate measures for taking out of the DMZ all the illegally introduced automatic and heavy weapons without delay and abiding by the armistice agreement.

The People's Korea

Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
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